

THREE PRETTY GOWNS.

## THE POKE BONNET

Like That of the Salvation Army and Called the Booth.

ABOUT THE STRAW BRAIDS TO BE USED

Pretty Ball and Dinner Dress for the Easter Tide.

SKIRTED



the cooking.

THE WEEDS IN

that it could not fail to live, as it has done, and thrive. It

was of the shape of a soap box, perfectly square down the sides and across the bottom, which was then cut well down by the hips. The soap box coat has begun to adorn itself, to shine like a parvenu in her diamonds. It has grown shorter, until now it barely clears the waist. It was at first designed in strong cloths for driving hips. The soap box coat has begun to first designed in strong cloths for driving and coaching merely, but now it flaunts

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Never permit soiled clothes to hang in your

dress closets. All the perfumes in the world

can't disguise the odor on a gown that hangs close to soiled clothes, or in the kitchen

closet, where it gathers all the scents from

sizzling for an hour in a Dutch oven.

In no one way more than another does

woman make her birth and breeding felt as

You who are howling over the color of

the Potomac water as it comes from the hydrants try this: Dissolve a grain of

alum in a gallon of water. It will precipi-tate all the earthy matter, kill all the germs, and not in any way be harmful, nor will you be able to detect the alum.

An economical mother, who has to coun

the pennies, picks up all the bits of soap about the house and melts them in a cup over a slow fire with a little borax and just

enough water to keep the stuff from burn-ing. When melted she puts a tablespoon-ful or more of fine clean sand to it. Then

she pours the melted soap into small molds to cool, after which she gives it to her

three restless boys to wash their hands with. Nothing better could be found.

Some children will not eat hash as it is

in the matter of perfumes. Loud perfume in a public place are detestable.

sleeves of moire, and epaulets with broidered edges, and a machicolated collar and wide pleats down the front, alternating with perpendicular strips of moire or novelty velvet, or figured lace over satin, or such gay stuffs; and next it will take to itself, no doubt the colors from which it has thus far refrained, and we may see it in yellow cloth with black stripes, or pink with salmon, or red with black, or green with red.

And the driving coat of late '95 is thus become the new spring jacket of early '96, with mayhap a career before it, blessed be

This is worth noting by way of consola-tion, that it is, indeed, an ugly gown or wrap which a pretty woman may not wear, to the confounding of seasons. The Easter tide will have need of pretty ball and dinner dresses again, and they are now being fashioned. The shoulder strap is the badge of all their tribe. Three out of four of the new evening gowns have it, generally in dark decision and emphasis of generally in dark decision and emphasis of color; and at least a third have the new sleeves, whose scant outlines are for the moment masked by fluffy epaulets. One evening bodice of unusually theatrical fierceness has a wide collarette over a double chiffon flounce, restrained in the very act of sliding off the shoulders by adequate looking strips of black velvet. Ard more of the velvet is crossed upon the front of the bodice, ending in a huge bow at either side of the waist.

A charming frock of white satin with the first warm weather of the patterns, or taffeta edges; broche figures, Bayadere ribbons with stripes in the warp, damask ribbons, plaided ribbons. Plainer ribbons in delicate tints will no doubt prove in better taste, especially for hats or bontended to the waist.

A charming frock of white satin with the first warm weather the patterns. the beginning of this rambling account; and there will be with the first warm weather a sudden revival of the rather long-skirted coat, forming part of a tailor-made costume, opening low and wide to display a lawn or pique shirt front. The tailor mode will not down. Its blessed convenience goes far to forgive its cold and somewhat unfeminine cuttings. Later will come the blessed the contract the blessed that the cuttings are the blessed to the contract the blessed that the cuttings are the blessed to the cuttings.

ruder fields.

There was last fall a peculiar box coat of English invention, so curiously ugiy that it could not fail the gown might else slide off the polished cutlines. Later will come the blouse, be-

rms of the wearer. Half the gowns have this slipping-off effect. Hence the shoulder straps, meant to reassure the eye-or cheat it, according to the beholder. Let me describe another gown with no such device:

ALL SORTS OF GAMES AND EXERCISES

Earn Her Living.

Experience of a Girl Who Had to



HURRUG, CHURrug, churrug!" The visitor stands in amazement.

"Churrug, churrug!" The game of leap frog still goes on. Some half-dozen girls are in the center, jumping about in frog-like fashion, giving their mournful cry; others form a circle about them and to a simple air

tell a tale of the frog and his life. It is a class in a training school for young ladies who wish to become kindergarten teachers. To be a member of that class means earnest work and plenty of enthusiasm for the cause. The onlooker may be amused, but to the pupils there is nothing ridiculous in this game of leap frog. One of the girls, on being asked if she

did not feel embarrassed, replied: "Why, co, it's lots of fun. The tall girls may feel so, but I don't. To me there is nothing awkward or embarrassing about these games." Then she repeated. "But it is such fun!" She confessed, however, to stiff limbs when the day was done. She laughingly said that one could not jump a hundred and twenty pounds about a room without feeling it.

The frog game is not the only one that is such as are furnished by scores and bands of duchess purple, or navy blue, which is now known as matelot blue, as if the French played. Another exercise tells the story of played. Another exercise tens the story of the caterpillar. The caterpillars crawl about the floor; they retire to cocoons— represented by the corners of the room; they flutter forth as gorgeous butterflies—

and writing classes.

The Expense Account.

"Here is a list of our expenses: Kindergarten table.....\$10.00 Song books....

our patrons.

"We were compelled to borrow the money to defray our initial expenses; but as we charged part pay in advance we were able to pay our debts at the close of the first day of school.

day of school.

"By scrupulously fulfilling every promise we had made in the beginning, and giving good, conscientious instruction, besides making the pupils exceptionally and phenomenally happy, we have been very successful, and are gaining the confidence of the public more and more each year. The outley during the first year, including seroutlay during the first year, including servant hire and incidental expenses, amounted to \$250; while our income was, in round

numbers, \$1,400.
"At the close of the school year, celebrated with appropriate exercises and the awarding of medals and prizes to the best pupils, we arranged a special summer course. During those three summer months, which should have been a vaca-

months, which should have been a vacation, we took our pupils on an outing with a fine tally-ho to some country place near by; so that it was not a case of 'all work and no play' by any means.

"Our curriculum includes, besides the kindergarten and regular primary and grammar grades as taught in our best public schools Franch German musts sewing. lic schools, French, German, music, sewing in all its branches (as dressmaking, mil-



the girls stepping lightly about the room linery and embroidery), drawing, painting and waving their arms gracefully to por-tray the actions of that insect. Again, the life of the farmer is fold by them. They show how he plows the fields, sows seeds, and reaps the harvest; and when the day's work is done, the tired farmer lays himself down to rest (here the young ladies and their teacher drop gracefully to the floor and rest at full length.)

There is considerable favor shown to the not too novel idea of skirt decoration by in-All the games are not so boisterous, how serted panels of darker stuffs or by bands ever. At long tables, entirely filling the room, sit the girls, some cutting, some fold ing pieces of colored paper. All sorts of objects are cut from the paper by these deft fingers. They start with squares, circles, triangles and oblongs, pasting them in a book arranged for that purpose. Then the designs become more difficult, and mo-saic work, in colors to suit the paster's taste, is shown on the next pages; still one step further, and objects of life appear.

Not All Play.

Other girls fold papers into various shapes, making of a square of paper as many shapes as possible. The result of this work is also pasted in a book.

The cutting is intended to teach form and color, the folding to keep the fingers flexible.

Blocks and straws and seeds other amusements. With blocks they represent a locomotive, at the same time learning all they can of its mechanism; they build a stone wall, and inquire into the materials used; they call attention to the fact that a block has six sides, eight corncrs, twelve edges—things which we should all be able to tell without a moment's thought, but regarding which we are api to be so deplorably ignorant. Thus the play goes on, day after day, each pupil breathing into her soul that sympathy with

child-life so essential to successful kinder-Learning to be a kindergartner, how ever, is not all play. There is much hard study necessary. Of perhaps two hundred applicants each year, in one school, forty are selected. To be a successful applicant one must have either a high school or a college diploma; the candidate must have studied geometry, algebra, botany, music,

universal history—in short, must have had a thorough scientific training. After entering, a pupil devotes one year to study of the system. She attends the school in the morning, learning the kindergarten occupations. She takes precisely the same course as a child, but completes n one year what a child does in three. Lectures are given in the afternoon of two days each week. The lectures are on

botany, zoology, psychology and other branches of science. The girls take notes, from which each is expected to write paper. As the girls grow in wisdom they take turns at assisting in the kindergarte connected with the training school; and to ward the close of the term the more cour ageous go a step further, serving as sub stitutes in schools for poor children.

Starting a Kindergarten. This is what the enterprising head of new flourishing kindergarten school in New York did when her father became involved in financial difficulties, and she was thrown upon her own resources. The story is told in her own words, and will be of especial interest and value to young women plan-

ning similar enterprises.

"My father was seventy years old, and out of a position; I had one younger sister and no brothers, and I suddenly waked up to the realization that I was the bread winner of the family. I had an education, and a friend offered to join me in starting "My friend proposed to share expenses, and we went to work collecting pupils and

fixing up our quarters.
"We peddled our school from house to house, so to speak; and we never had the door shut in our faces. We also wrote letters to our personal friends, and these brought us some pupils. On one of our errands we were so much attracted very pretty little boy that we spoke to him. To our dismay, we looked up and saw that his mother had been watching the interview from a window above us. We explained that we had a mania for children and were fascinated by this one of hers, at

"In this way we obtained many of our pupils; and having enlisted a sufficient number to start our school, we set about fitting up our rooms: Through the kindness of the chairman of the board of education we were able to get a discount on all school

which she was so well pleased that she

and physical culture." A CHINESE BANQUET.

Variety of Fish, Flesh and Vegetables Served in Thirty-Seven Courses. Here is a first-class Chinese dinner in thirty-seven courses, as described by a writer in a London newspaper: Course 1. Pyramid of ham and carrots in oblorg slabs

2, 3, 4 and 5. The same of mutton, boiled pig hide, grilled fish rolled in sugar and poiled fowl dipped in soy sauce. 6. Shark fin shreds in pickle, served a la

haycock. 7. Eggs stowed away in lime till they had

become black.

8. Peeled "water chestnuts," the root of sort of lotes.

9. Cakes of cranberry jelly, very stiff, and piled in pyramids. 10. Sliced boiled carrots and turnips simiarranged. 11. Pinnacled pyramids of green olives kept in place by bamboo pins.

12. Ditto of greengages soaked in wine 13. Ditto of tamarinds; and 14, ditto of pieces of dried red melon. 15. Small pieces of pastry rolled in brown

sugar. 16. Sections of oranges, toasted melon pips 17. Small boiled dumplings with sugar inside, pink tops.

18. Patties similarly filled, for all the

world like mince pies.

19. Baskets of pastry filled with brown sugar of the sandy sort 20. Packets of pastry filled with mince-

meat, folded as for post.

Now for the real "pieces of resistance" eight big bowls containing: 21. Sea slug rissoles, the enjoyment of which was spoiled by information as to

what they were, though certainly no worse 22. Mutton stewed to shreds cut two inch-23. Fish tripe in white soup, not at al

24. Stewed duck; 25, stewed shrimps; and 26, stewed lotos seeds 27. Sliced chicken stew; and 28, red sturgeon stew. Then came eight smaller bowls:

20. Clear soup, styled on the Chincsomeru, "Mouth nourisher." 30. Raw pig's kidneys, cut into the shap of an open flower. 31. Stewed shrimp's eggs; and 32, balls made of sliced ham.

33. Ducks' tongues stewed with ham, many dozens of them. 34. Sliced pigeon stew, the bird being cut Thirty-five and thirty six I falled to ana lyze, though I ascertained that the one was

lyze, though I ascertained that the one was called in Chinese "the three silken strings," being composed of pig's tripe, ham and chicken, and the other "precious shield hooks," the composition of which I could not learn. 37. Last, but not least, with the exception of huge bowls of rice brought in to fill up the corners, the dish that in these lands

many orange trees in Florida has been discovered to be indigestion. The Department of Agriculture in its "Year Book" pays special attention to dyspeptic oranges and describes the disease and its cure. Its cause is the same as that which so often brings on disease in human beings-overfeeding. Excessive cultivation and too much nitrogenous manure affect the orange tree just as too much heavy table d'hote dinners affect a man. Instead of looking pale and taking pepsin tablets, however the orange tree turns a very dark green and a reddish brown sap exudes from the twigs. The tips turn up and shape them selves into S-like curves. The fruit turn non yellow color before it is half ripe and has a very thick rind. As it ripens, the fruit splits open and becomes worthless. The reddish brown resin gets on the fruit before it is ripe and renders it un-

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

absolutely pure



body knows also that sateen alone is very I'mp and useless as a support to the present skirt. A flounce or two of moreen will remedy this difficulty, making a useful and respectably ornamental petticoat which can be bought ready-made for 98 cents, and, if home-made, should not be more than 50

To be sure, they haven't so many gores as a dress skirt, but they have flounces enough to compensate. First there is the pinked flounce of soft taffeta; then a pleated one of the material of the skirt; then a fluff of accordeon-pleated chiffon, veiled with exquisite lace. The top may be finished here and there with a tiny bow of ribbon. A pretty design shown me by a modiste was finished at the top of the upper flounce with a band of ribbon run through a puff of chiffon. To examine a few of the skirts on sale in the large stores, one would infer that the cost of a petticoat is merely a matter of flounces, averaging about \$5\$ to the flounce.

Silk skirts with one flounce can be bought cents. Whole skirts of moreen are very useful, but are rather stiff and harsh. Some sateen skirts have a flounce of moreen and another wide one of silk corded around the edge to make it flare. These sell for \$5. As summer approaches, we shall see fancy petticoats of grass linen to match the linen batiste dresses of which everybody will have at least

Some of the things we can have are the fascinating things made out of grass linen. or French linon batiste, as the shop folks say. They have thought of everything. There are handkerchiefs, hats and parasols of it. Shoes are not made of the linen itself, but come in canvas to match. Shirt waists galore are made of it, with

big, full sleeves that are short, with a three-inch band reaching just below the elbow. Many of the new shirt waists have these short sieeves—a fashion for which we shall be exceedingly grateful on hot summer days, and which we will bewail when it comes to donning the snowy evening dress with its ivery setting to our sunbrowned arms. But in this discussion of petticoats we

have digressed from the vision of magnifi cent gowns worn by people of magnificent turse. The majority of the gowns had in mense figures. The brocade was not generally utilized in the waist, but formed only the skirt, being combined with plain silk or satin or chiffon.

Fur capes are always correct. Evening is only time when ermine is seen, nowadays; it is too expensive for ordinary people, as are most of the things I have been talking about, but one likes to get a fleeting glimpse of loveliness now and then, even

if it isn't possible to possess it.

Those large figured silks and satins that icok like flaming banners hung up in the windows are a puzzle to the utilitarian, who cannot imagine an ordinary woman appearing in such garb. They look as if they might make very pretty hangings or draperies for a window or the walls of a handsome boudoir where there is room for a figure to spend itself before it reaches an edge or a seam. But after one has seen the effect of one of those immense seven-yard skirts made out of silk or satin, with a corresponding colossal figure of leaves, or fanciful scrolls, or bunch es of flowers, the n one believes that they are magnificent, and not at all out of keeping, sateen. Everybody knows that, and every- especially when worn by a large woman.

SLIPS OF THE TONGUE.

The nicest skirts have three or four rows of cording in the flounce, which add greatly to

heir usefulness in keeping the edge of the

dress skirt in place. And right here, though it seems dreadfully out of keeping with all

this talk of elegant silks and laces which

rost of us can only dream about, let us come down to the possibilities of the average

purse in the matter of petticoats.

lingerie, we might as well remark that, extravagant though it may be, those silks with

large patterns are used for petticoats, which are so pretty that ladies who own them often

wear them for dress skirts, with dainty tea

To be sure, they haven't so many gores as

Silk skirts with one flounce can be bought for from \$4 to \$8, according to the quality of

jackets, for lounging purposes.

Some Amusing Instances of Words That Become Twisted.

From the Youth's Companion. A youth who had in a performance of "Richard III" to recite the words, "My Vienna by a man who probably stands alone lord, the Duke of Buckingham is taken," came in shaking with stage fright and formance. This gentleman's name is Piskbrought down the house by shouting out: "My lord, the Buck of Dukingham is taken!"

An English clergyman who was given occasionally to such transpositions used one day in a sermon as an illustration the scene at Lucknow, when Jessie Brown calls out: "Dinna ye hear the pibroch and the slogan?" But he pronounced it:
"Dinna ye hear the slobroch and the

He did not know that he had made the blunder until a friend told him of it after miliated that at the close of the evening service he took occasion to say to the con-gregation: "I am told that this morning I said 'slobroch and pigan.' I meant to have said the 'slibroch and the pogan.' Receive the blessing."

Another minister could never say, "Sweet for bitter and bitter for sweet," and as the service called for the utterance of these words on occasion, his congregation had to steel themselves to hear without a burst of

macready has told of an actor who, in rendering the words, "the poisoned cup." constantly said "the colsoned pup," to the great delight of his audiences. At last he managed, by much practice, to control his utterances so that in a public perform he pronounced the phrase correctly. Instantly there was an uproar: the aued its customary fun, and would not let the man proceed until he had given the "coisoned pup" instead. Then he consoled with shouts of applause.

Passing Styles in Jowelry. iterview in Philadelphia Times.

"Here is a drawer full of coral jewelry. I

cannot sell it at any price! Here is a coral set I paid 2,200 francs for. You can have it for \$10. Why? Out of fashion, and no one can tell whether it will again become the mode for half a century. Here is a cat's-eye—they are all a species of garnet—that cost me 800 francs. It has no price at all upon it now. A few years ago 'melee' diaupon it now. A few years ago 'melee' dia-monds formed in settings were the rage. What do I mean by 'melee?' They are the small brilliants, ranging from one-quarter down to the one-sixty-fourth of a carat. Here is a 'melee' brooch for which three years ago I asked \$720; I can duplicate it now for \$225. But three years ago 'melee' diamonds sold for \$600 and \$700 a carat; now they have very little value."

THE WIZARD WITH THE WHIP. Every-Day Matter With Some Teamsters in the West. From Tid Bits.

A decided sensation has been created in in the world in his particular line of persicg, and he is an Austro-Hungarian by birth. He is an expert, or, rather, a phenomenal artist, in the use of the whip. The first thing he does is to take a long-

lashed, stout-handled whip in each hand,

and, with orchestral accompaniment, pro-

ceed to crack or snap them at a terrific rate. The sound made by his whips in this manner is graduated from a noise like a rifle report to the soft click of a billiard ball. It makes a curious sort of music, and serves to show how he can regulate the force of each stroke. More interest, however, is evinced when he seizes a vicious-locking whip with an abnormally long lash. It is provided with a very heavy handle of medium length. This is his favorite toy, and what he can do with it is really wonderful. He first

do with it is really wonderful. He firs gives an idea of what fearful force ther lies in a whip lash in the hands of an expert.
A large frame, over which is stretched a

calf or sheep skin, is brought on the stage. This is marked with dots of red paint. steel themselves to hear without a burst of laughter the phrase, "Switter for beet, and beet for switter."

Macready has told of an actor who, in rendering the words, "the poisoned cup," constantly said "the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to the coisoned pup," to the coisoned pup, " to These pieces are distributed among the audience to show that there is no trick-

ery about the performance. After this he takes a frame with three shelves. On these there are a dozen or more of medium-sized apples lying very close together and pro-vided with large numbers. Any one in the audience may designate which apple he wishes struck, and the unerring lash

enatches it out like a flash.

A still more difficult feat is the snapping of coins from a narrow-necked bottle. A piece of silver about the size of half a crown is put over the cork of the bottle which stands on the edge of a table. The whip artist, without appearing to take any sort of aim, sends the long lash whizzing through the air and picks off the coln with-out jarring the bottle, much less breaking

Smypathetic.

From Truth. Mrs. O'Toole-"Ownly think, Mrs. Mulligan, that baby ov Mrs. Finnighn's fell the whole of folve stories, an' wusn't hurt a

Mrs. Mulligan-"Poor woman-an' she wid sivin ov thim ter support!"

bit."

## commonly made, but will become very fond of the same if served in fancy fashion. Try them with this—in fact, you will find that the whole family will like it. To every cupful of minced meat put three tablespoonfuls of fine breadcrumbs, enough salt and pepper to suit the taste, and a shred or bef"—Life.

Pretty soon you must put away your furs Just beat and beat them till you are sure that not a single egg remains in the fur then put the garment in a paper bag and paste up every tiny crack. If the paper bag is kept intact the furs will come out in good "A hot pancake for an aching back!" Did you ever try one? Just mix up some flour and water in a thick batter and fry on a griddle as though you were preparing it to eat, only use just the least little grease. When cooked through put between two thin pieces of white cloth and apply to the aching for that will blacken it. Put in a wide-mouthed bottle while yet warm, and have a tiny paddle to lift it out with. You can place. You will be surprised to learn how soon you will be relieved of your pain. Sometimes it will cure obstinate cases of perfume it if you like. It will keep indefiheadache by applying at the base of the brain. It is vastly better than wet cloths. Of course you will laugh at the idea of cook as it does Irish potatoes? making your own vinegar when "cider" vinegar is so cheap (?), but you just try this plan once and you will never again buy the stuff that is called vinegar, but is almost rank poison. When you are going to pare apples for pies or sauce, wash them well first. nd the same advice will apply to all fruit. Take the parings and cores and put them over the fire in an earthen pan, and cover with hot water. When cooked tender serve. It's delicious. squeeze the juice through a jelly bag into a outhed jar, with a pound of sugar The Lesser Evil. and a gill of yeast to a gallon of juice. Stir and place in a warm place, tying a cloth over the mouth of the jar, so that the air can From the Oakland (Cal.) Times. get to the liquid and bugs and thirgs can't. In a month you will have a gallon of spien-did vinegar, which pour off into another jar, you feel fairly mad?" baby!" straining through two cloths, leaving tle in the old jar to start with. Add to this jar each day your stewed fruit juices, and pour off as the vinegar ripens. In that way From the Boston Transcript. you can keep a perpetual supply on hand. Don't spoil your pretty dishes by letting quite suddenly?" them sizzle and soak in the heat of the stove with meat and eggs and things like that, for it is entirely unnecessary. Have a set of plain dishes upon which to place the things that must be kept warm, an use them for no other purpose. Always have hot things hot, and cold things very cold, when brought to the table. To heat clin, when brought to the table. To heat clina, pile the plates and dishes in the dishpan and pour boiling water over them, then dry quickly and send to the table. You will find that by doing this you get the dishes as hot as though they had been



Enough, perhaps, of the gowning of an two of onion if you like. Stir all together, then stir into this one well-beaten egg and a pint of warm water or soup stock, and a ablespoonful of good butter, melted, Butter little custard cups, fill two-thirds full of the mixture, set the cups in a pan of hot water in a hot oven and let them cook

half an hour, becoming brown over the top. When the washwoman gets through with her tubs, have her rinse them out with clean water and turn them bottom side up on the floor, and they will not be leaking the next time she wants to use them.

To make a paste for use about your desk that will not sour for a long time use flour, a tablespoonful, mixed dry with half a teaspoonful of powdered alum. Mix smoothly with a tablespoonful of cold water, then set on the back of the stove and pour in another tablespoonful or two of boiling water, stirring briskly, and let it cook for a long time. It should be very thick when removed, and don't let it burn,

How many housekeepers know that it takes sweet potatoes just twice as long to

If your family likes bananas, try this dish on them, these spring mornings when they want a change and can't suggest what it shall be. Take two or three bananas, peel and slice on a cold dish. Squeeze over the the juice of a good lemon, then pour over them a gill of ice water and sprinkle with half a cup of granulated sugar. Set where it will keep ice cold till breakfast, when

Chunk-"Doesn't a 'new woman' make Quiverful-"Yes; but she's not so bad as

John Was Always Prompt.

Mrs. Grimes-"And so your husband die

Mrs. Blaker-"Yes, there never was dilly-dallying about John. He was so punctual, you know; he never was any man to put off; when he had anything to do, he did it at once. I never expect to get another husband like John."



mea, eat no belongs to th' beeger man. Eat belongs to mys leetel sis in th' cit; I taka eat to hera."

## ONLY A SINGLE HAIR.

Walking gowns will be this spring some

what elaborate, and pale glace skirts with

three or four tiny flounces by way of border to the skirt will not, after a little, look too

for the street. But the plainer garb

on or cloth running lengthwise of the

the way down. ELLEN OSBORN.

oved for the same convenience.

will always be in better taste.

seams all or part of the

rothing dim or tunnel-like about the poke of 1896. And the Salvation shape is pretty enough, give it but the bright colors. Enter-

or the "Ballington," names somewhat in favor even in fashionable New York.

But there are others. The spring bonnet is not confined to the shell shapes. There is to be a good countenancing demand for the

to be a good countenancing demand for the picture hat, in moderate sizes, and for the bewitching toque "no bigger than an agate stone upon the forefinger of an alderman."

Spring will bring the straw braids, of course, many of them the rough fancy straws with which we have in former seasons been familiar, but in new loops, fringes, points, patterns and caracoles. There are plain straws, iridescent colors and Persian arabesques in weaving. Some shraidmakers

besques in weaving. Some braidmakers have even gone so far as to weave Scotch

clan tartans in straw of strong prime colors. These self-asserting patterns in the braid require emphatic colors in the trimming,

word made it any finer.

There is compensation in all the universe.

hence it is no surprise to find that the little hats have bigger crowns than the big hats;

the walking shapes in felt have narrow brims curling high in the sides and low at

the ends in a shape somewhat suggestive of the turban, though the rolled sides do not

hug the crown quite as close as in that

model.

Quilled net will figure prominently in the list of trimmings, along with chiffon similarly treated, Malines tulle in white, black and colors. Flowers will be profuse, and there is a great influx of fancy ribbons from Paris—where they will wear plain ones themselves, be it added. There are ribbons with somber effects, and ribbons with Dresden 10ses and china designs, crepon prints prints.

roses and china designs, crepon prints, print-ed velvets, mirror velvets, Japanese plisse and silk muslins, plain and bordered. "High

novelties" are the ribbons in Persian groundings and Damascus embroidery, vermicelli figures, velvet floriations, ombre stripes or netal threads; ombre grounding with a wild variety of stripes; taffeta in narrow glace

But It Was All the Gentleman Wanted for Saving the Girl's Tresses.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. The French people never tire of relating anecdotes of the eccentricity and enormous wealth of Americans. An American went into a hairdresser's shop in Paris recently and found a charming but poorly dressed girl engaged in negotiations with the proprietor. She was offering to sell him her magnificent head of hair for three napoleons-the man would give her no more than one. At last the poor girl gave way with tears, and the barber was about to employ the fatal scissors when the Ameri-

can intervened and demanded the cause of the sad affair. He found that the girl's parents formerly had been well off, were in the last extremity of poverty, and that she had determined to make so great a sacrifice in order to obtain them a little bread. The stranger drew out two bank notes and of-

fered them to the girl, saying:
"Will you let me buy your hair?" Without even loosing at the notes, the girl at once said, "Yes."

The American delicately took a single hair, put it in his pocket book—and fled.

Not till he had gone did she look at her bank notes, and found them to be of the

A Faithful Dog Postman.

value of \$100.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal. He is a faithful, cautious official, the hero of the East Sullivan, Me., dog story. Don, the dog postman, has been taught to carry the mail daily across the field to the home of G. E. Simpson, a distance of about one-fourth of a mile, where he makes known the arrival of the mail by barking at the door, and, although not a government employe, exacts his pay in the form of something to eat, and will bark until his demand is granted. One day last week he carried the mail, as usual, but on arriving at the house could not gain ad-mittance, as Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were away, and, as it was about noon, he was anxious to deliver the bundle of papers to get his commission. As the only person about the place was a young man hauling wood (a stranger to the deg), he would not wood (a stranger to the deg), he would he give up the mail, but with a crestfallen countenance breught it back to his master.

The Bar Harbor Record thinks there are emptier heads than Don's.

On the Ferry. From the San Francisco Wave. Jones (to Italian sitting beside a large valise)-- "My friend, that valise is taking

valise off the seat?"

Jones-"Eh?"

move it and allow me to sit down?" Italian-"No mova noth." Jones-"But I want to sit down." Italian-"No cara." Jones-"But I do. Will you take that

up considerable room. Will you kindly

Italian-"No taka noth. I tole yo' afora." Jones (getting warm in the collar)—"It you don't take that valise off the seat I will. Do you understand me?" -"I unstana what yo' talka; I no taka eat offa." Jones (throwing valise off the seat)— "There, now! If you want your baggage, you can go and get it."

Italian-"Eat no belonga to mea. Yo' seea. hata beeger mana-Jones (as he replaces the valise)—"Why didn't you say so before? I don't mind standing up; it's only a short distance Italian (to himself)—"Eat no belonga to

-"Est no belonga to mea."

takes the place of bread-a sort of sweet pilau, called "the eight precious things." Dyspeptic Oranges. From the Kansas City Journal. A mysterious disease which has attacked

yound up by promising to send him to our

we were able to get a discount on all school supplies.

"We first bought two large pieces of awning cloth for \$7.50; with this we cov-